TIME FOR ALL THINGS .- And the time for such a heavy uncomfortable looking Hat is past. The season is light, and bright and Joyous, and every man of taste should wear one of Knox's Hats of the Spring style. They are superb. Call and examine his stock at 123 Fulton-st. We know you are sure to make a selection when you do so.

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new siyle Hai for gentlemen's Spring wear, which, for symmetry nodel and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered a rorthy of universal acceptance.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS .- Among the SPRING STYLE OF HATS.—Among the many claimants for public favor in the Hat trade commenduate to Raffert & Lease Manuscenters, corner of Fear and Chatham siz, whose Spring style of Hats just issued in the ne pius ultra of elegance and nearly. Fashioned is the ne pius ultra of elegance and nearly. Fashioned with peculiar taste, made of the finest and most costly mawith peculiar taste, made of the finest and most costly mawith the peculiar taste, made of the finest and most costly mawith peculiar taste, made of the finest and most costly mawith peculiar taste, and in a superior workmanike manner, they must be the peculiar taste, and in a superior workmanike manner, they must have been superior workmanike.

Hat wearers, do not fall to give Rafferty & Lease call.

THE CANE. - In Europe a handsome THE CANE.—In Europe a handsome
Cane is considered almost as indispensable an appendage
to the walking outfor of a gentieman as his hat or his gloves,
and in his country Canes are becoming more fashionable
and in his country Canes are becoming more fashionable
every year. In order to gratify the prevailing taste in this
particular, Genin has imported from Paris a large assortment of superb Canes, with the newest and most approve
and the fantastic, suitable for all pursuits and professions.
The public are invited to it spect this rare collection, the
largest and most valuable, it is believed, in this city.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SOMETHING WORTH YOUR NOTICE, LA-DIES, AT NEWMAN'S, 3313 Broadway.—500 needlework Breakfast Caps at 4s. each, usually sold at 6s.; tamboured cambric Night Caps, 2s. 6d; needlework Collars, from 2s. to 4s.—some of the cheapest ever offered. Also, a splendid stock of lace and embroidered muslin Under Sieeves; mus-lin Trimmings, Vells, Laces, &z. &c. mtl 5s.\*

MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, 33 Maiden-lane.—We have now in store a large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, suitable for Southern and Western markets or City trade, cheap for cash, m12 2weed. BOUGHTON & KNAPP.

CAROLINE ROUSSET and sisters at Nthlors, and MILLER'S Gatter Boots and Stippers at 154 Canal-st are now all the rage. We have sent a large number of ladles to the establishment and shall send more if possible, for we have sacertained from the ladles of our own eircle that he keeps the largest and best assortment of Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, to be had Gaster Boots and discourse in this city. Ladies, patronize
J. B. MILLER, 134 Canalst.

One Shilling a Yard for best quality French Calico is so cheap that the Ladies are througing the store of HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-at, to buy them; and, although they have been selling them very rapidly, they have still a good stock on hand; as well as every variety of new Spring Silks, Shawls, Manthlas, De Laines, &c., &c.

ELEGANT SPRING DRY GOODS .- S. & ELEGANT SPRING DRY GOODS.—S. &
M. E. Towler, Columbian Hall, 221 Grand-st.—The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of the Ladies to a new and elegant assortment of rich Dress Goods, Syring styles, just received, consisting of Paris Printed and Striped India Slik, Chintz, Printed Feniards, Printed and Striped India Slik, Chintz, Printed Feniards, Printed Colonded gro de Naple Tissues, Plain Slik Tissue and Fall des Inde, Slik Grenadines and Albarines, Plain, Figured and Spotted Swiss Jaconet, Book and Cambric Mushin, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. Ladies desfrous of purchasing will find this assortment unaurpassed in the city, and are now offered 20 per cent. below the usual price in other stores.

8. & M. E. TOWLE, Importers and Retailers, mil 2 21 W&S.

Normann. 50 northern land.

Notice .- 50 pcs three-ply Carpeting at 8s. per yard; 50 pcs super at 6s. per yard; 5,000 vds heavy Oil Cloth at 70 cts, for sale by BALLY & BROS. m3 2weed 454 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

LADIES' RUBBER BLEACHING MITTS-An article which no lady who desires soft, white hands abould fail to procure—a speedy cure for chapped or rough hands, and invaluable as a protection to them while engaged in domestic affairs. Can be worn without the alightest inconvenience while sewing, sleeping, &c. &c. Very noat in appearance, resembling the French tid mitt. Price only 50 cents. Also, ladies' Rubber House and Garden Gloves, for sale low at HITCHCOCK & LEADEATER'S, S47 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND DEALERS-I am now ready to supply your orders for the Spring styles of Bon-net Frames and Crowns. m6 6t\* JASPER SPENCE, 39 Division-st.

The west seventeenth at the strength of the splenth of the seventeenth at the seventh at the s We invite the attention of capitalists

SEE FOR YOURSELF .- There can be no dispute about the attractive as well as the irreproach able character of the performances at Barnum's Museum Madelaine (in the evening) is a drama of the most mora made excellent kind, and furnishes the most striking an agraphic picture of in emperance. The afternoon farces are vivacious and pleasing.

CLINTON MARKET.—The Celebrated Mammoth Ox "Red Jacket"—The subscriber respectfully informs his par one and the public, that he has suchased this extraordinary Ox, belog without doubt, the largest animal of the kind now living, and probably the largest ever known. He may be seen for a few days, at the slaughter house, foot of Christopher at., (from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M..) where he will be slaughtered. His Beef will be exposed for sale, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at No. 1, C inton market, where the undersigned will spare no pains in offering to the public as great a luxury as ever was known in this or any other country. This wonderful Ox was raised by Aaron Riley, of Aurora Erie County, in this State, being on the battle ground of the well known warrior and Indian Chief" Red Jacket," after whom he was named. He was fattened by Henry Lamb. of Buffalo, and brought to this city in Oct. last, by G. E. Clark; since which time he has been exhibited at the late Cattle Fair, at Gorporal Thompson's, in Fifth-av., as well as many other places, to the astonishment of all who saw him. The next and last test of "Red Jacket" theo, will be for the epicure to decide, with a smile, he's delicious.

THOMAS E. BROADWAY. CLINTON MARKET .- The Celebrated

HOWARD HOTEL, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, New-York, is now kept by Albert Clark formerly of the United States Hotel, Boston, and Samuel Balley, from Springfield, Mass. The house being much improved, travelers with and it one of the most comportable and convenient Hotels in the city.

Families wishing to obtain a good Families Wishing to obtain a good and pure article of Soan, would do well to call at my manufactory and examine the Pale Yellow Steam Soan. It is made of the best materials, being entirely free from fash of and other injurious ingredients, so much used in Soan. It is clear of that sticky property so common in boor Soan, and will not become dark by age. Also, Patent Candles, which will remain hard in any climate, and burn longer than Sperm. Fancy Soans of every kind, for the toiles and bath use, including the Palm Soan, so well known as a remedy for chapped hands. The above are for sale in any quantity for trial. Goods delivered free of charge.

M. HULL'S SON.

The only mode of giving publicity to business pursuits is through the Press. It may be done to any section of the country at Palmer's Agency, which embraces the best newspapers, far and near.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cilnion Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

MR. GOLDSMITH conceiving that to close his cheap classes in Permanship while applications are pouring in upon bim as at present, would be like slutting his doors in the face of the public, to whom he owes so much, will continue to receive pupils at the half-price until further notice. He also levites attention to his new suite of reoms for private pupils, located, like his class rooms, in the Lafarge Buildings, 239 Broadway.

It is now an undisputed fact that Roots' Daguerreotypes are unequaled. That gallery is daily crowded with visitors, most of whom, for a very small sum, receive such pletures as can only be obtained at their rooms, ScS Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Citizens and strangers are invited to call. Admission free.

T. J. Hourt, Dentist. 308 Broadway, calls public attention to the fact that although his terms for professional services are from 25 to 50 per cent below the current rates, his operations will bear favorable comparison with any performed in this city. Usefulness, permanence, elegance and excellence of material are in all cases guaranteed.

THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is now as-THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is now asmining so strange a reputation, that I about dike to know
if the compounder have its action upon the nervous system before he named it; if so, it is most surprising to me,
or any one knowing that power, he did not name it the
Anti-Disease, Anti-Pain, Anti-Affliction, Anti-Debitiy, or
even Anti Deeth Compound. Now, all the public want to
know about it is, does it affect the nervous system at all,
improve or even touch it? If so, then it is all that is to be
desired, for upon that depends everything—health, strength,
happiness and long life, as experienced by a practitioner of
40 years.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Headache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appatite and Indigestion. Depth, 16: William et. For sale, by the principal city druggists and chemists.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

KOSSUTH AND THE UNITED STATES .-In connection with yesterday's proceedings in the Senate, at Washington, our reporter sends us a copy of the instructions sent by the Executive to our Minister at Constantinople, in relation to the approaching release of Kossuth and the other Hungarian refugees from detention in Asia Minor, and the offer to be made to the Sublime Porte and to the exiles of transportation for them to this country in a National vessel. Mr. Webster's letter, we venture to say, will be read with satisfaction by every Amer-

Mr. Ewbank Not Removed.

We last night received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, from our correspondent, Wouter von Twiller, stating that Mr. EWBANK has not been removed, and is not likely to be. The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post yesterday stated that no such removal had taken place, and added that the Secretary of the Interior has examined the charges against Mr. Ewbank, and pronounces them frivolous and malicious. We presume this is correct, as, if the removal were determined on, the President would doubtless have made it known to the Senate ere this. If the Commissioner should keep his post after the great stretches of every kind made to procure his dismissal, what an utter waste of the raw material that dinner of rejeicing given lately at Washington will prove to have been.

Peonage and Kidnapping.

Our correspondent "Cora Montgomery," whose letters from South-western Texas have justly excited attention, has often taken occasion to castigate Congress, and the Free Soilers in that body especially, for making an ado about black slavery and not attempting to remove the curse of Peonage from New-Mexico. In publishing her letters, we have not felt called upon to notice strictures so evidently unjust and erroneous. The fact that during the struggle in the session of 1849-50 Mr. SEWARD made an earnest and persistent effort to effect the abolition of Peonage is too fresh and clear in the public mind to require to be recalled, and we could not doubt that every reader would make the correction for himself. The cases of kidnapping on the frontier,

of which our correspondent has indignantly detailed several, are not surprising. Under the Mexican law Peonage, or enslavement for debt, is a recognized institution. The debtor, who cannot or will not pay, is handed over to his creditor to work out the claim; and although he is nominally entitled to be free when his labor shall have paid the amount, such is the adroitness of the creditor, and the indolence and stupidity of the debtor, that the charges for living, interest and what not, are perpetually swelled, and the peon never escapes from bondage. Thousands and thousands of men, free of all negro blood, are thus held in hopeless slavery, and others are constantly sinking into it. Such was the state of things in New-Mexico when ceded to the United States. The majority in Congress, loving slavery and unwilling to touch it in any form, refused to do anything to remove this odious and fatal evil from that territory. As far as New-Mexico is concerned, Peonage remains there just the same as across the line in the Mexican province of Chihuahua, and we do not see much more harm in being made a peon south thun north of the boundary. It is true, that in the parts of New-Mexico and of Coahuila. which in the division of our national plunder were yielded to Texas, the Texan laws away with Peonage, to supply its place with slavery of the more orthodox and regular kind. But it is not to be expected that the population on the frontier should at once respect the change, or the Mexican creditor instantaneously forego the usual remedy because his debtor has gone over to the other side. It is natural in such circumstances that kidnapping should be practiced. No doubt that is a great outrege. It should be prevented and punished. The flag of this model Republic ought to protect against such wrong every person beneath its folds. But we confess that we cannot admire the consistency or appreciate the sincerity of those who cry out against this form of man-stealing on a remote frontier, and yet do their best to maintain and guard another, a worse, a more flagrant, and a million times more frequent form of the same outrage at home and within the shadow of their own meet-

However, it is not the friends of Free Soil who have to bear the reproach of tolerating in silence this new evil. No sooner had the matter been brought to public notice than Mr. SEWARD introduced in the Senate a resolution calling on the Executive for information. The resolution was adopted, and the subjoined Message and documents sent in reply. The Session being near its end, no legislative action could be had, but it will be seen by the letter of Mr. Webster that steps have been taken with the Mexican Government to insure the return of the kidnapped and prevent the repetition of the act.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
In answer to the Resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, calling for information respecting a forcible abduction of any citizen of the United States from the territory of New Mexico, and his conveyance within the limits of the Mexican Republic, I transmit a Report from the Secretary of State, and the documents which accompanied it.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, 3d March, 1851. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received concerning a forcible abduction of any citizen of the United States, or of any person living under their protection, within the Territory of New-Mexico, and of his conveyance, to be reduced into Peon servitude in the Republic of Mexico," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a letter of the 30th of November last, and of the papers therein referred to, addressed to this Department by Hugh McLeod, of Galveston, Texas: The United States Legation at Mexico has been instructed to inquire into the case to which these documents relate, but as there is no treaty of extradition with the Mexican Republic, it will probably be difficult to reach the offenders.

Respectfully submitted, DAN'L WEBSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington 3d March, 1851.

Respectfully submitted.

Department of State, Washington 2d March, 1851.

MR. McLEOD TO MR WESSTER.

E. Galveston, Nov. 30, 1850.

Sir. In compliance with the inclosed request of General William L. Cazneau, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of Texas, residing at Eagle Pass, I have the honor to inclose to you the statement or himself sand other citizens of that place authenticated here by Mr. Brown, before a Notary Public, respecting the abduction of a citizen of Eagle Pass and his forcible deportation into Mexico.

The facts of his abduction are fully set forth in the statement, and Mr. Brown informs me that the plea of Mr. Mead was that Ries was a Peon (a relation of debtor and creditor in Mexico which you understand) and that he had a right to take him back to his master. As the Peon has a right under their law, of transferring his obligation to any one who will advance the amount of his debt. General Cazoneau, in whose employ he sow is (or was) would willingly have paid it if any such was due. He would also aid as a citizen in the execution of the treaty in regard to persons escaping from labor under the officers of the law; but he objects, as I learn from Mr. Brown, to the high-banded act of Mr. Mead, in arresting a man claiming to be an American citizen, having his family and children in our Territory, and pursuing his ordinary labor here, and this without a shadow of authority for the act or proof of the chair go aleged.

The family of Rios are in great distress, as they anticipate some severe punishment upon him from the Mexican Government, and their only consolation is the hope which Gen. Cazeneau has held out to them of your interposition in their behalf.

I have the honor to be, &c &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

(COPY.)

My DEAR Mc: I have now but a moment in which to request your friendly acquaintance with my esteemed neighbor, Mr. Brown, who will hand you the enclosed and give you all the details until I have time to write by mail. We have at present no officer here to authenticate our signatures, but Mr. Brown can certifiv. We shall forward affidavite through Gov. Bell, when Van Ness returns.

Everyour friend, WILLIAM L. CAZENEAU.

Ever your friend, WILLIAM L. CAZENEAU.

[Cory.]

[EAGLE Pass, Nov. 12, 1850.]

We, the undersigned citizens of Eagle Pass and Pledras Negras, near Fort Duncan, in the County of Kinney and State of Texas, hereby demand an investigation into the crime against the laws and authority of the United States of which we now make complaint.

We charge ore Denris Mead, of Pledras Negras, with kidnspping the body of one Manuel Rios, a resident and head of a family in the American settlement at Eagle Pass, and aiding in his forcible abduction from the soil and protection of the United States, in the manner stated as follows, viz.: The said Manuel Rios not being charged with any offense against the laws or peace of the State, went, on the morning of Sunday, September 29, 1850, from his domicil at Eagle Pass to the actitlement of Piedras Negras, in the course of his own lawful pursuits. Being at Piedras on the day named, and guittless of offense against any law or citizen of Mexico, he was attacked on the open highway of Piedras Negras by Dennis Mead, of said Piedras Negras, in Kinney County, who, by force, compelled the said Manuel Rios to refrain from self-defense and submit to have his hands tied by said Mead, and be carried across the Rio Grande into the Mexican territory and conveyed into the interior, still bound, and aiways supplicating the protection of American laws, from which he had been taken against his will by the threats and armed force used by said Dennis Mead and his accomplices. The witnesses present when the said Manuel Rios to refident on the which he had been taken against his will by the threats and armed force used by said Dennis Mead and his accomplices. The witnesses present when the said Manuel Rios to refident and clizens of Piedras Negras, so that we, your informants, do know and believe that full proof can be had of the details of the crime wherewith we charge the said Mead, when the investigations demanded by the law shall be instituted by the officers charged with this duty.

We the complainant

State of Texas. County of Galessian—Personally supersed before me, James P. Nasi, Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, John B. Brown, one of the signers of the above documents, who, being duly swors, says that the above signature of John B. Brown is his own, and that he above signature of John B. Brown is his own, and that he winessed every signature except that of James Campbed, with which, however, he is well acquainted, and believes the above to be genuine; and he further solemnly swears, that he believes the facts set forth in the statement to be troe—and that they would have been sworn to at Esgie Pass, at the time of making the declaration, but for the want of a proper efficer—before whom to make the afficientif—that settlement being new, and not yet organized under the law.

In testimony of which, I hereunto set my hand, with the [L. 8.] her, A. D., 1851.

Notary Public, Galveston County.

Mayti and our Commerce with her.

Our commerce with Hayti is of comparatively recent origin, but has already attained an importance of which few persons are aware. By the last Treasury report, it appears that during the year ending with June, 1850, the tunnage employed in this

trade was as follows: Cld. for Hayti American vessels, 232, tuns 29,981 Ave fm 320, ... 44,690 tuns 74,671 Cld. for Hayti, Foreign vessels, 35, tuns 8,127 tuns 14,466

The foreign commerce of the United States is transacted with 81 different countries. Of these, Hayti is the eighth in respect of the shipping employed, exclusive of New-Grenada, whose ports serve merely as stopping places. Our commerce with Scotland and Ireland together employs a tunnage of only 54,701 tuns, American bottems; that with Hayti is thus some 20,000 tuns greater. It is also 30,000 tuns greater than the trade to and from the Hanse towns, and as much greater than that with Belgium. It is greater than that to and from Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Norway. Denmark, Hanover, and the Swedish and

Denish West Indies all together. The American shipping in the Haytian trade exceeds by two thousand tuns that trading with both the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain, and double that trading with France on the Mediterranean, taken together with the French West Indies. the French Fisheries, French Guiana and the isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggregate of that trading to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verde Islands' Italy, Sicily, Trieste and other Austrian ports, and Turkey.

It exceeds by more than 20,000 tuns the trade with Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Manilla and the Philippine islands together. The same is the fact with regard to the British East Indies. And it is nearly double the trade with China. Brazil, with her population of five millions, alone of all the South American States, gives employment to more American tunnage than Hayti and she employs only a third more. Indeed, Venezuela, Bolivia, the Cisplatine and Argentine Republics and Peru, all together only equal Hayti in this respect. Mexico is 27,000 tuns bekind her.

-Do not these facts show conclusively the great consequence of this trade to our shipping ? We commend them to the parties they most nearly concern.

Nor is this the only branch of American industry and enterprise to which this teeming island offers a profitable outlet. Our tel, Washington.

farmers, laborers and manufacturers have an even greater interest in the Haytian

Mexico, with a population of 8,000,000, took last year \$1,498,791 of the products of the United States; Hayti \$1,211,007. But there is a superiority in the trade with Hayti, in that, from there a return cargo is always brought back; from Mexico specie is the main if not the sole article received. In fact, the Haytian trade must be reck oned next to that with Cuba in its value the United States; and even over that, has an advantage in the certainty of a retur cargo between the two crops, when a shi from Hayti brings either coffee, hemp logwood. Of the last named article, New York took from the Island last year no les than 19,282 tuns, being nearly four times a much as from all other logwood-growin counties put together. We imported from Hayti in 1850, 19,440,985 lbs. coffee wort \$1,139,320; mahogany and other wood worth \$70,000; and hemp, cocoa, tobacco &c. to make up the total amount of \$1 350,000; our exports to the Island wer \$1,544,771, the discrepancy being mad up in specie and bills of exchange.

In fact, the Haytian trade is of more in portance to us than the Cuban.

Havti consumes six times as much our flour as Cuba. She took last yes 31,504 barrels, while Cuba took but 5,50 and of that, a part is said to have bee smuggled into the island-the duty being \$10 per bbl; of smoked or dried fish Hayti took \$121,048, Cuba 100,364; of pickled fish Hayti 7,212 bbls. Cuba 1,708; of pork Havti 13,750 bbls. Cuba 4,404; of soap, Hayti 1,498,716 lbs, Cuba 54,868.

To Cuba, we send large sums of money to buy sugar, and heavy shipments of Cuban sugar also come here on foreign account for refining, which swells the trade with that island to a great amount. But of our refined sugar Cuba takes none, while Hayti is one of our best customers for that article, having last year imported from us 238,772 lbs. There are many other articles which Hayti imports entirely from the United States, as for instance, gunpowder of which she last year took 107,-525 lbs.

One article of our products deserves especial mention in this connection. We refer to cheap, domestic cottons. In these goods our manufacturers are beginning to compete successfully with all others in the Haytian market. Last year they sold there to the following amount:

Of these goods Cuba takes nothing, being prevented by all kinds of restrictions and duties imposed by the mother country. But with Hayti the trade is free. Moreover, in Cuba it is only the rich we deal with; in Hayti the masses are our cus-

-Now this trade, as we said, is only in its infancy. It is capable of almost indefinite enlargement, and is sure to be profitable. The Haytians want our products : we want theirs. The two countries produce but one or two articles in which there can be competition between them. If free and secure access to the Haytian market were permanently assured to our merchants and manufacturers, they would soon hold a virtual monopoly of it by steadily-and profitably to themselves -underselling all competititors. Indeed, this trade might have been enjoyed long ago but for the pernicious counsels which have formed our policy toward the island. Had we recognized it and its Government, as did France, England and the German powers, we should have gained by it immensely in a commercial point of view. and lost nothing in any other.

Our present relations with Hayti are to us of a very shabby and discreditable sort. We have recognized her in a sneaking manner, of which a nation of less pretensions than our's ought to be ashamed. There is a law in the island that the ships of those nations which do not recognize the Government shall pay a differential duty of 10 per cent. Under that law our commerce long suffered. At last, an agent was sent there, with a naval force to back him, to force Hayti to receive our commercial agent there resident, and leave off the differential duty. This demand for the recognition of our agent was construed by the Haytian Government into a recognition of it by the Government of the United States, and so the demand was, after some hesitation, complied with.

This is precarious as well as discreditable to us. The Haytians are not satisfied with it, and will not allow it to stand. They want more than a constructive recognition of their national existence. They ought to have it. Perhaps it may be said that this country can compel them to put up with what they have already, but compulsion of that sort will be difficult. Beside, we shall never believe America capable of descending low enough to make war on such a people in such a cause until that disgrace is actually and fully upon us. We appeal to the producers, the mer-

chants, the shippers of this country; we appeal to their self-interest and judgment. We have above clearly stated the facts in the case, taken from the most authentic sources. Ponder them, and say if Hayti ought not to receive a more enlightened and liberal treatment at our hands.

Ex Senator Phelps of Vt., has the erysipelas, and lies dangerously ill at the National HoTelegraph Exclusively TO THE TRIBUNE.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have received the following returns from New-Hampshire of the vote for Governor yesterday.

STRAFFORD CO.

Sawyer, W. Dinsmoor, H. Atwood, F.S.

Dover719	472	1
Durham 76	131	
Lee 17	139	38
Madbury 64	56	
Rochester203	239	- ))
Rollingsford169	42	9
ROCKINGH	AM CO.	
Sawyer.	Disamoor.	Atwoo
Derry	119	
East Kingston 33	53	
Epping128	141	- 9
Greenland 41	70	- 3
Hampton105	98	3
Hampton Falls 55	45	
Londonderry 179	131	- 3
Newington 29	84	- 3
New Market 129	196	
Newton 18	85	- 0
Northampton 48	108	- 3
Nottingham 20	138	3 3
Plaistow 31	83	3
Poplin 52	40	3
Portsmouth511	530	1
Raymand 46	109	- 3
Seabrook113	65	
South Newmarket 71	53	
Windham 110	46	
HILLSBORO	UGH CO.	
Sawyer.	Dinsmoor.	Atwoo
Amherst	114	10
Bedford177	112	9
Goffstown 69	152	\$
Hollis	159	
Hudson 31	105	11
Litchfield 35	57	1
	0.0	

Merrimack .......... 129 Nashville ......243 207 Pelham ..... Weare ..... 41 GRAFTON CO. | Sawyer. | 140 | Enfield. | 52 | Canash | 112 | Labaron | Dinamoor Lebanon..... 134 SULLIVAN CO. Atwood. Dinamoor. Sawyer. Claremont ..... 273

Charter Elections.

More 'Noise and Confusion'-Another Voice rom the Lakes .- CHARLES M. DORR (Whig) has been chosen Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, by 85 majority : Marshal, G. W. Weed, Whig ; Aldermen equally divided. Potter, the Cass Representative of Toledo in Congress, it will be recollected dodged the question on the final vote in the House on River and Harbor Improvements, although his District was deeply interested in the Appropriations. This "circumstance" must be exceedingly refreshing to Gen. Cass. The result in Toledo is most gratifying, as Mr. Dorr had to encounter the most severe opposition in the person of the late Mayor, Caleb F. Abbott, who was nominated by the Locos in caucus for reflection without the formality of a ballot. While dissensions in our own ranks did not show many Whig gains in our own Municipal Elections, it is cheering to see the Loco-Foco Cities of the Lakes wheeling around. BATH, ME -Owing to the inadequacy of the salary, the newly elected Mayor, Hon. D. C. Magoun, has declined to serve, and a new election has been ordered.

The Free Soilers and Independent Reformers have carried Gallipolis, Ohio, where A. Cush ing is elected Mayor .- NEWARK, Ohio, has gone the same way, Daniel Humphrey being chosen Mayor .- EATON, Ohio, electa J. P. Brookins May. or on the same non-partisan issue.

GOWANDA, N. Y. elects village officers without any party lines being drawn.

LATER FROM GUIANA .- We have files of the Royal Gazette, Georgetown, British Guiana, to the 11th ult. The yellow fever was making great ravages in the town of Cayenne, French Guiana. The Vicar Apostolic of the Colony and Louis Eugene Maissin, Governor of French Guiana, died with the epidemic on the 6th inst. The Attorney-General of the Colony, M. Vidal de Lengendes, has supplied his place. Up to the 25th of January there was no diminution in the mortality. The Governor-General of British Guiana had been on a visit to Berbice, on the Eastern Coast. There is no local news of importance.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION .- FITCH AND FUL-TON .- Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman writes us in relation to our account of the late meeting of the New-York Historical Society, and the debate which there occurred regarding the claims of John Fitch or Robert Fulton to the honor of inventing Steamboats. Mr. Tuckerman states that his meaning in the article upon Fulton, published in the March number of 'Graham's Magazine,' is grossly misconstrued if it be taken as an expression of opinion as to the priority of invention; he only contended for what he maintains is a wellknown and authentic historical fact, viz. that the practical application of steam to navigation walirectly owing to the perseverance and enterprise of Fulton; and that from his trial-trip on the Hudson dates the general use of steam as a locomotive power. Our report simply stated facts as they occurred on the evening in question, and we are not responsible for opinions put forward on such occasions; yet we cheerfully give place to Mr. Tuckerman's explanation, that the position he occupies may be fairly stated.

A HINT TO OFFICE SEEKERS .- Among the latest publications of the day, is "The Monthly Star, and American Horoscope." Glancing over its pages, we were struck with the following prognostication of what "the morrow may bring

"March 13th.—The aspects are conflicting and treachercus. Beware what you do. Evil for aimost everything
except asking favors of the great, and seeking offices.
Unfortunate to farmers and cattle dealers, milli owners and
manufacturers; also to collect money or remove, transact
law business, speculation; promises made only with a
treacherous design."

Here is a hint that may be useful to those who are "asking favors of the great," and we publish it for their benefit.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The Cleveland True Democrat, (A Western Reserve Free-Soil paper,) proposes a National Convention, to be composed of all who are opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, to be held on the 4th of July next, either at Buffalo, Cleveland or Pitteburgh. THE BOSTON GAMBLERS .- These gentlemen

were arraigned at Boston on Tuesday, and fined \$4 each and costs. The sum total of their fines was \$414 50.

The body of Mr. J. E. Young, late! U. S. Vice Consul at Curaçoa, arrived yesterday in the brig Sarah, Capt. Colman, from that port.

MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Mon-MEXICAN CLAIMS.—Washington, Monaday, March 16.—The Board met, present all the membrat. The memorial of Renjamin Godfrey, claiming for taxes and duties lilegally exacted of him at Matamoras in 1836, 1831, 1832 and 1833, being taken up for consideration, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is not valid against the Republic of Mexico. That of Benjamin Harrison, claiming for two impressents into the Mexican service, loss of personal property and non payment of his wasges, being taxen up, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is not valid against the Republic of Mexico. The Board adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune

Bouthern Magnetic Telegraph Office, ser. Hansver and Bosse in

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Seventh Page.

Butler King Confirmed.

Butler King Confirmed.

Washington, Tuneday, Marchil.

In Executive Session of the Senate today. Thomas Butler King was confirmed as Collects at San Francisco.

Confirmations, &c. by the Secute.

Confirmations, C.c. by the Newster.

Washington, Tuesday, March II.

The Senate, in Executive session, have confirmed Robert C. Schenck as Minister to Brasil and Butler King as Collector at San Francisco.

A number of Collectors were confirmed of an applications of the confirmed of an applications.

important character.

Mr. Ritchie's relief resolution was laid on the

table.
The Senate will adjourn to-morrow.

Cilngman and Stanly.

The difficulty between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly has been amicably adjusted.

The Fugitive Slave Case to Philadelphia,

The Fugitive Slave case is resident and will be resumed to-morrow morning. The excitement continues among the colored popula-

The man named Rapp, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Maryland murder, has been committed to prison for trial.

From the South-Collision at Sen, &c.

From the South-Collision at Sen, &c.

New-Orleans papers to the 3d inst. are received.

Capt. Matthews of the brig Eudora, from Gleefuegos, bound to New-York, has arrived at Charleston. The Eudora was run into and sunk near Cape Florida by the British bark Arabella. Tae Eudora was laden with sugar. The crew were all saved and brought to Charleston by the bart Lucerne. The Arabella, greatly crippled, was making for Charleston for repairs.

Mr. Langton, Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, denies the rumor of his being appointed Consulat Havana.

at Havana Lieut. Ridgley has received a severe, but not mortal internal injury.

From Port au Prince.

From Port au Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuceday, March II.

The Danish brig Hetty, with dates from Portag
Prince to the 20th sit, has arrived at this port.

Left brig Milton, for New York, in eight days,
schr John Taylor, for Boston next day. The schr
Angler, for Boston, sailed on the 18th; and the
Venoyer on the 16th.

The Imperialifamily and Emperor were expected at the city palace about the lat of March, when
a general revival of business was anticipated.

The United States Government is interfering
actively in the alleged imprisonment, without

actively in the alleged imprisonment, without cause, of the Captain of the American brig Leander, of Boston. Commodore Parker, who arrived at Cape Haytien on the 13th of February last, has at Cape Haytien on the 13th of February last, has addressed a letter to Prince Bobo, in obedience to instructions from the Home Government, demanding ample satisfaction and redress, if Capt. Mayor had been illegally arrested and imprisoned and his vessel embargoed.

After three days silence, Bobo answered the letter, informing him that all the evidence had been transmitted to the Emperor, to whom the case was then referred. The Commodore had written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the

written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject, transmitting a copy of his letter to the Prince, informing him of the nature of his mission, and of his intention to return to Port au Prince in a short time, when he would expect to receive a satisfactory answer to his demand. He has furth-er given orders for any vessel of the Home squad-ron to come to the Cape, or any requisition from the Consular Agent.

Baltimore Methodist Conference,

WINCRESTER, Va., Monday, March 18.
At the session of the Baltimore Conference to-day, Dr. Peck, of Dickinson College, submitted his annual report, which was read. The report shows that the receipts of the past year largely

shows that the receipts of the past year largely exceeded the expenses.

The Rev. Doctor proposed a plan for the permanent endowment of said College, and also a plan for establishing a new professorship, to be called the "Emary Professorship."

The Philadelphia and New-Jersey Conferences are in favor of the project.

The Late Fugitive Rescue in Boston.

Joseph K. Hayes, a white man, has been boun over for trial for aiding in the late rescue. This ends the examination. Of persons charged with being concerned in the matter, in all seven have been held for trial and three discharged.

Destructive Fire.

HARTPORD, Monday, March 19.
The Alms House in this city was entirely detraved by fire this afternoon. The building was a very large one, built of brick, and entirely as a very large one, built of brick, and entirely new. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some of the inmates. The house was filled with destitute people, some of whom were insane. The building cost \$12,000, and was insured in this city for

Late from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March II.

The mail of the lat Feb. from Santa Fe has reached Independence. It brings no news of in-The Indians along the route are a little trouble-

some; occasionally disturbing the stragglers from the camps by chasing them a few miles; but none had fallen into their hands. It was reported at Fort Sumner that a party of Pawnees had attacked the Santa Fé whites.

Shipwreck, &c.

The British brig Sarah, Capt. Rudolph, from Fredericksburg, with a cargo of flour and wheat for Halifax, N. S., went ashore near Cape Charles on the 5th. The cargo and vessel prove a total loss. Crew all saved.

The mails and an extension of the cargo and the cargo and the cargo and the cargo and the cargo are cargo are cargo and the cargo are The mails and a part of the passengers by the Southerner left at 12 o'clock last night for Balti-

more. She will leave to morrow

Navigation on Lake Erie.

The steamer St. Louis, which left Cleveland on Saturday morning, got in the ice off Erie on Sanday, and after driving through it the whole of Sunday night and Monday, she landed her pas-Sunday night and Monday, she landed her passengers last evening at Port Colburn, in Canada, being unable to reach any other port. After the passengers left the vessel, the wind changed suddenly and drove her on the rocks. It is said she will be got off without much difficulty. She had on board about 75 passengers, who reached this city by teams, &c. this afternoon.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st |
BUFFALO-Fine-wind S. W; ther, 55; bar. 29 425; mer-BUFFALO—Fine—wind S. W; ther. 55; bar. 29 425; morcury 66; clear, pleasant evening.

Rochester — Fine day, though the wind has blown very strong from the W. The night is clear and bright; ther. 49.

Audian—Clear and pleasant evening; ther 38.

Syraccos—li has been a very pleasant day; now bright starlight evening; wind N. W.; ther. 38.

Oswraco—Bright moonlight evening; wind fresh from the N. W.; ther 38; barom. 29.95.

UTICA—Weather has been quite unpleasant since morning, and some rain fell toward night; the sky is now clear and starlight; wind N. W.; ther. 39; barom. 29.560.

Allany—Cloudy, but rather pleasant; it has been quite warm to-day; Thermometer 42; Barometer 29.65; wind light from the north-east.

Troy—Goudy and mild; it has been quite a spring-like day; thermometer 44; wind light from the north-east.

Suprato, (Fort Porter.) 3 P. M.—Baro. 29.39. Ther. 45 tached 46; do detached 57; sky 2; wind SSW; clouds SW; wind gusty; blew hard about 10 A. M.

ROCHESTER—Very warm and pleasant, with the exception of a strong SW wind, which has blown all day. Thermometer has stood 48; now stands 43.

Audian—Mild and cloudy: wind N.W.

tion of a strong SW wind, which has blown all day. The mometer has stood 48; now stands 43.

AURUNA—Mild and cloudy; wind NW.

SYRACUSE—Wind strong from SW; cloudy; appearance of rain; ther. 47.

UTICA—Cloudy and rainy; wind S. E.; ther. 42.

TROY—Cloudy; high S. W. wind.

ALBANY—Cloudy; been very stiff wind from S. E. all day; quiet now; ther. 53.

FORT PLAIN—Cold; rainy; strong wind from W; ther. 35.

Special Session of the Senate.

Mr. RHETT offered a resolution that the Sensi

Mr. Rhert offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn sine die to morrow, and that a Committee be appointed to inform the President of the fact. Objected to and iaid over.

Mr. Mangum called up the resolution giving Mr. Espey two thousand copies of his Meteorological Report. Debated and laid on the table.

Mr. Footz called up the resolution directing the printing of the Patent Office Report. He offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract, at half the prices of 1819, for printing 15,000 copies of the first part and 30,000 of the second part. A debate of an hour and a balf took place on the subject of printing, and then the matter was laid on the table.